THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1982.

Amusements Testay. Abb we Park Theatre Mid-childer. Age close-75th at and its array Mature Bjos Opera House-th Than all Ma Footle's Chentre Embrach Just Bu well's Museum Bouws and Shat. Dates Theatre-The Papier B givent Ge al Opera Haus — De Donnels. Grabe Dime Mossam 19: Levery. Baverty's Albin's Gorden - Friel's Littark. Blavesle's 1 8th 5t. Torotte-lit mad son Scarre Theater-limitelds New Theatre Combque-To show Nan Pennetnes Stinsteel -- Breatwoy and 20 cm Standard Theatre-Patrice Stringing Hall-Repared.
Thatis Theorie Liver to Core Lout.
Tany Pastors Theorie Ville and Ministele.
The Castors Halles Build the str Ministele.
Union Square Chester of a Light of Louden.

Worth's Mascaus-10 linears

Guiteau's Trial The Evidence All In-The testimony in the Gurrage trial was concluded yesterday, and the court adjourned until Saturday to give the lawyers for the defence time to prepare their law points for submission before the making of speeches to the jury begins. Most of the testimony offered by Mr. Scoviller yesterday was ruled out by Judge Cox. Dr. BEARD of this city was called to the stand by Mr. Scovings, who said he wished to show that in this doctor's opinion GUITEAU was insane on July 2, but the Court excluded the testimony. Chief BROOKS of the Secret Service testified that he talked with the assassin at midnight on July 2, and again the next day, and that Guirray told him he was not a murderer but a Christian gentleman, and had committed the act from patriotic motives to unite the Republican party. It was a political necessity, and he had thought and prayed over it for six weeks, until he became satisfied he had to do it. When he witnessed the interview between GARFIELD and BLAINE at BLAINE's house, he made up his mind they were still further conspiring against the liberties of the people, and that the President must die.

Mr. Scoville asked permission to call several other witness as of whose existence he had learned since the case for the defence was closed, and whose testimony would be material on the subject of insanity but Judge Cox refused to admit the testimony. Mr. Scoville proposed to prosecution that three declars, who had been present throughout the trial, and had not been summoned by either side, should be called by the Court to testify on the subject of the prisoner's insanity, without being questioned by any of the lawyers, and that their testimony should go to the jury without note or comment. Mr. Dav-IDGE, for the prosecution, declined.

GUITEAU, although interrupting the proceedings occasionally, was less noisy than

### Effigy Sazgent and President Arthur. The latest information is that Efficy San-

GENT of California is to be appointed Secre tary of the Interior. All that we now have to say to President ARTRUR on this subject is, Don't do it!

If President Anraum puts such a character as this SARGENT into a place with such enormous plundering opportunities as the Interior Department, why, President Au-THUR will deeply regret it some day. But then it will be too late to repair the mischief.

### The News from Ireland.

The course of recent events in Ireland has by no means tended to relieve the embarrassment of the GLADSTONE Government On the one hand, the coercive machinery employed to strangle opposition to the Land act has proved ineffectual in a large part of the country. On the other hand, Irish landlords, whos ' demands are likely to receive support from the Conservative party and the bulk of the landowning class in England, are clamoring for compensation for the damage they have suffered through the operation of the new law. It may be that when Parliament assembles, the very gravity of the crisis and the growing complication of difficulties will lead men to the conclusion that the plan of buying out the landlords and transforming tenants into owners, advocated by Mr. Jon's BRIGHT and the Duke of ARGYLL as well as by Mr. PARNELL, offers, after all, the best solution of the Irish problem.

The fact that on Tuesday of this week the Dublin corporation conferred on Messrs. PARNELL and DILLON the freedom of the city, illustrates the firm hold which the leaders of the Land League retain upon a large part of the Irish people. In many counties the no rent manifesto has been almost universally obeyed; and even in those districts where thousands of applications have poured into the Land courts, there is reason to believe that the mass of tenants will show themselves dis satisfied with the decisions from the moment those tribunals pass from extreme to peasantry are already beginning to perceive that even in the instances of excessive extortion on the part of landlords the net gain resulting from reductions made by the Land Commission will be but slight, owing to the costs which the tenant has to bear,

Inasmuch, then, as their predictions in regard to the working of the Land act seem in the way of being verified, it is probable that the influence of Mr. PARNELL and his fellow prisoners will be stronger six moaths hence than it is now, unless the Dublin authorities can manage to stamp out that large body of their partisans who now refuse to pay rent. But how can this bedone? By dividing each of the disturbed counties into a multitude of petty districts, and placing each of these under the absolute control of a police and military force Now, in the first place, such a measure, which would be tantamount to the rigorous enforcement of martial law over an area larger than the State of New Jersey, would require huge nddltions to the imposing body of constabil lary and troops already serving in Ireland. But admitting that soldiers were forthcoming in numbers sufficient to eject every tenant who refuses to pay rent, what is to be done with the vast mass of hungry and homeless peasants thus thrown upon the lignerance. Such events are not nevel world? The resources of public and private charity are overtaxed already; and if, maddened by their sufferings, the victims of wholesale ejectment should be driven into crime, it is plain enough that all the jails in Ireland would not hold them. It is certain, indeed, that the scheme of evicting the population of whole counties never has been, and never can be, carried out without provoking collisions, riots, and massacres. Then, again, the question arises, How can you punish men for committing agrarian crimes under such circumstances? It is so hard to punish them of Mr. O'GORMAN's election, assuming that even now, owing to the difficulty Judge Spens had previously become disof finding juries to convict them, that the | qualified.

pending the right of trial by jury in criminal cases within certain parts of Ireland. But such a desperate step will scarcely be taken, now that the Irish Judges have al- the Governor, ought to make the former most unanimously protested against it. particularly careful to avoid anything They say that the measure would not only which has even the semblance of partisandiscredit justice, but would fall entirely to ship in dealing with the affairs of that court. compass the end desired, seeing that, in the greatly aggravated state of public feeling. it would be impossible to find witnesses will ing to testify against an accused person. In short, the more closely we examine the propoged extension of coercion from individuals to large masses of the Irish population, the more distinctly we perceive that the scheme is essentially impracticable in civilgod times and countries.

Let us look now at the other elements of trouble and perplexity with which the GLADSTONE Ministry are confronted. We are told that no less than six thousand percons took part in the meeting of Irish landlerds which was held on Tuesday in Dublin. Resolutions were passed at this meeting to the effect that the value of a landlord's interest in his property had been seriously lessened by the decisions of the Land Commissions, and that Parliament would be called upon to provide due compensation. Now, at first sight it may seem strange that landlords should denounce the workings of a law which is, as we have said, of very little practical benefit to tenants. But this apparent inconsistency will disappear whon we consider that each party is obliged, under the rule adopted by the Land Courts, to pay his own costs. Thus, in the case first decided by a subcommission, where the rent was cut down one-half, we pointed out that the tenant's legal expenses in the preliminary inquiry, and exclusive of these entailed by an appeal, would offset all the profit accruing to him during the greater part of the fifteen years for which the reduction was made. But if this is so, it is obvious that the landlord, who had just the same costs to pay, would not derive a penny of net profit from his land during the same period. But it may be said, was not the rule adopted, that each party should pay his own costs, plainly the most coultable? Not at all; for the object of the Land act was to avert, not multiply, litigation; and if the defeated party had been saddled with the whole costs, the great majority of the fifty thousand cases now laid before the Land Commission would have been settled out of court. It appears, then, that the Land act of 1831,

as at present administered, pleases nobody; and if at the next session of Parliament it is vehemently attacked by the representatives at once of landlords and of tenants, we do not see with what grace the framers can refuse to modify it. There is no doubt that, during the debate upon the bill, the Government gave a pledge that it should not lessen the value of a landlord's interest, and that by this promise Parliament was prevalled upon at that time not to provide any compensation for the landowner. Now that the pledge, however, has been notoriously violated, it is hard to see how the demands for indemnity can be withstood. But what sort of compensation will meet the wishes of Irish landfords without imposing an unjust burden on the tenaut, who will have, of course, to pay his share of the new taxes called for by the creation of an indemnity fund? The lrish landfords would be glad to be rid of their land altogether if they could get a decent price for it, and Irish tenants would be glad to buy it if they could be aided by Government advances in procuring the purchase money. In other words, the Irish land question can be settled on the same principle on which Mr. Gladstone formerly advised Parliament to settle the question of West Indian slavery, and on which ALVX-ANDER II., in our own day, solved the problem of Russian serfdom. To this end it is merely requisite to so far expand the application of the Purcurr clause in the present bill, and the funds applicable for the purpose, that in every instance where eithe landlord or tenant demands it, the estate may be sold, and the tenant assisted by Government advances to become the owner This is the plan which Mr. BEIGHT advocated twelve years ago, which Mr. PARNELL advocates to-day, and which at last has some chance of being applied on a large scale now that the handlords will be likely to see their own advantage in the measure

# The Disputed Judgeship.

A statement by the Clerk of the Superior Court indicates that the Judges will aunounce on Friday their determination upon the claims for recognition as the successor to Judge Spurn which have been made by Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN and Mr. WILLIAM H. ARNOUX.

It is not probable, however, that the controversy will be settled by their action. A suit in the nature of a que warrante will be brought at the Instance of one of the claimants, to test the title to the office; and a jury will have to determine how old Judge Spain really is, for upon that question depend the rights of the respective parties.

But such a suit can be maintained only in the name of the Attorney-General of the State. He cannot be compelled to institute average cases. Indeed, it is said that the the action, and a refusal on his part to commence one can be punished only by the condemnation of popular opinion. The new Attorney-General is Mr. LESLIE W. RUS-SELL of St. Lawrence County, a Republican. The tone of a despatch from Albany published yesterday leads us to infer that he is unfavorable toward any suit in Mr. O'GORMAN's behalf.

This will never do. The public is familiar with the whole controversy, and everybody knows that it presents a question of sufficient importance to demand the interposition of the Attorney-General at the instance of the claimant who is denied recognition, whether he be Mr. O'Gorman or Mr. ARNOUX.

Mr. Annoux is a Republican, and we venture to say the Attorney-General will not refuse him a quo warranto if the Judges of Mr. O'GORMAN is entitled to the same treatment in the same contingency. If there is any danger that he may not receive it, he should certainly be recognized by the Judges, and Mr. Abnoux should be allowed to have recourse to his action.

The remark of the Tribune yesterday that New York may fairly claim as a novelty 1855 an action was brought in the name of the People by the Attorney-General on the relation of the late HENRY E. DAVIES against EDWARD P. COWLES, to test the title of the defendant to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he had been appointed by the Governor. The relator, Judge Davins, asserted a superior title by virtue of an election by the voters of this judicial district; and the decision of the case in the Court of Appeals is authority for the sufficiency and legality

GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT have talked of sus- The fact that Mr. LESLIE W RUSSELL,

the Attorney-General, is a relative of Hon-ACE RUSSELL, now himself a Judge of the Superior Court under an appointment by

### The Randall-Holman Rule.

When the Democrats were in a majority in the House of Representatives, their leaders were not content with the defeat of the corrupt schemes of the lobby, which bung on and over from the period of Grantism, but they determined that their revival should be rendered impossible in so far as a parliamentary rule would accomplish it. This rule was one of the most important results of Mr. RANDALL's Speakership and Mr. HOLMAN'S Chairmanship of the leading committee. It reads as follows:

"No appropriation shall be reported in "No appropriation shall or be in order as general appropriation bill or be in order as an amendment thereto for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in procress; her anallany provision in any such bill or amendment thereforehang ing easting laws be in order except such as, belonger mane to the subject matter of the bill shall retrene expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts money covered by the bill; provided, that it shall be order further to amend such bill upon the report the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of such amendment, which amendment, being ermane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrene expenditure.

This contains the whole science of pure and economical government. It is the Jeffersonian system in a nutshell, all ready for practical application to the business of the country. If maintained and enforced during the next decade, it would save uncounted millions of public money; go far to reduce the burdens of taxation, and strengthen the public credit; and it would do more to reform the civil service than forty thousand commissions and associations. The lobby died under its operation, and reappeared only when the Democratic majority was replaced by a majority which recognizes ROBESON and ORTH among Its leaders.

Of course, it is now proposed to repeal this rule. With such a rule in full force, what would be the use of all the pains Mr. KEIPER and his friends have been at to organize the committees in favor of extravagant and corrupt appropriations? But it is to be hoped the Democrats will take their stand on the rule and light it out there if it takes all the session. Let them make it a party measure, apply the party discipline, fill buster to the end if necessary, and let the people see precisely what they mean by the support of the rule, as well as what the Republicans mean by their assault. Such a struggle would go further to reinstate the Democrats than any event since RANDALL knocked forty millions from the estimates of the GRANT Administration, and TILDEN broke up the New York Rings.

#### A Candidate for the Cabinet.

In the museum attached to THE SU: establishment is preserved a good specime of the famous ballots invented by EFFIGY SARGENT. They are esteemed by collectors. having become very rare; about ten years ago an energetic effort was made to obtain and destroy all known copies.

EFFIGY SARGENT'S invention derived its name from its shape. The ballot is a strip of pretty stiff cardboard, five inches long and only half an inch in width. On this narrow slip are printed in microscopic type the names of twenty-nine candidates approved by Efficy Sargent. The lines run the length of the ballot, the names are crowded together, and there isn't a hairbreadth of available white surface on which the finest pencil point can find a footbold. The reverse is covered with an elaborate and striking pattern in purple and green. It looks like the back of a playing eard.

The object of EFFIGY SARGENT's inventiwas to rob the employees at the Mare Island Navy Yard of free suffrage in the election of 1871. These tapeworm tickets, so called, were voted at Vallejo by the Navy Yardem ployees under pain of dismissal. Sargent's friends, John M. Cogulan, candidate for Congress in the Third District of California, and M. J. WRIGHT, candidate for Assemblyman, were in danger of defeat through their unpopularity with the Government employees. Efficy Sangent's intellect, which is sometimes underrated by those who do not know him, was called upon to meet the emergency; and the result was this tapeworm tieket, a contrivance perhaps unique in the history of popular suffrage, a ballot which it was physically impossible for the voter to scratch, to paste, to fold, or to reject without immediate detection and punish-

The outrage was so flagrant that in 1972, the year following the invention of the tapeworm ticket by Efficy Sangent, the California Legislature passed a law prescribing a uniform ballot.

## New York Social Customs.

In the course of a long article on the deeline of the custom of making New Year's calls, the Eccaing Post has some noteworthy remarks:

"But New Year's calls have been, as any one can see from the newspapers, greatly vulgarized, within the past generation. At the cuttom began to assume proportion in secisty riself which threatened its nitimate extinction a nort of passion for its observance seemed to spring up in the population of the city at large, which knows little of S costs, except by hearsny, or the accounteriven of its formes in the press, or what can be seen of it in the

New Year's calls were not started by fashionable society either a generation ago or at any time before. They were never made in imitation of its formalities. everybody, high and low, fashionable and unfashionable, made them simultaneously. The custom was sent down to us from the days of the Dutch settlers here, and was formerly almost universally followed. It was never observed more generally in what the Evening Post calls Society than by what the Superior Court decline to recognize him. It further calls "the population of the city at large."

At last, however, fashionable society has doubtless began to frown on the custom, and chiefly because it has always been of common observance. Moreover, ladies at the present time have their regular days each week for receiving calls, whereas a lawsuit for a Judgeship is an event which | formerly such days were unknown. Afternoon receptions also are now frequent, and in judicial proceedings, is based upon that form of entertainment was something of which we knew little or nothing not many here or elsewhere. As long ago as years ago. There is not as much reason now as in the past for making New Year's calls in fashionable society.

> Much complaint is made of the delay in passing upon pending honest claims for pen-The cause of it is plain enough when six clorks, all experienced in the technical work no other reason than to make places for parti-

The new clerks were wholly unskilled in the

those paid to their predecessors. This is a fair specimen of the manner in which the public business is conducted at Washington. It is made subordinate to the interest of party, and to the demands of politicians, who advocate the doctrine of rewards and punishments. Competency and fidelity are rarely considered as merits, and do not at all enter into the account when a recognized leader or a manager of the machine claims recognition

whom they were about to supplant, in many

cases with salaries nearly twice as large as

With the least management outside of party exactions, one-third of the whole civil force could be dismissed with positive advantage and if anything like the strict care given to privato business was practised, a still greater pro portion could easily be dispensed with.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, honors THE SUN by describing it as an Arthurian journal, meaning thereby that we support the administration of President ARTHUR. This is so, and we trust it may continuo so, though our hopes are not unmingled with fear. We support Agricum as long as he does what is for the honor and the welfare o the American people; but when he ceases to pursue that course and does what is injurious we shall tell him of it with a plainness and a pertinacity that may, pechaps, startle our esteemed contemporary of Chicago. Then we shall be as decidedly against ARTHUR as we are

Judge Kenney is a man of extreme sensitiveness to any reports impugning his fidelity to high tariff principles, and he has taken pains to dony the statement that he was opposed to a tariff commission and is preparing a tariff reform bill. It appears that he is in favor of a commission, but meanwhile desires a little touching up of the tariff, mainly in the nature of restorations. He wants to put back the quinine duty because its repeal has impaired the symmetry of the tariff. It is an mesthetic motive, but will it compensate ague shaken people for the increased cost of their

drug? Is it true that Speaker Kriffen's right name is McKerver, and that he changed it from an Irish into a German form because he thought such a change would be to his political advantage? We do not know that such is the fact, and yet it is positively averred by an esteemed correspondent of THE SUN in Columbus. If Mc KERVER has changed his name into KEIPER because he thinks he may get more votes some day as a German than as an Irishman, all that we have to say is that every sensible man will have a very poor opinion of him for that reason

Our columns yesterday contained the in eresting news that the freedom of the city of Cork has been conferred on Mr. John Dinger This gentleman is not only an eminent Land Leaguer, but he is in every respect worthy o such honor. The same compliment was no long since east upon our esteemed fellow citi zen, the Hon, GROBGE SHEA, Chief Justice of the Marine Court. Previous to Judge SHES, only one alien had ever enjoyed it. This was Sir WAL TER RAILEDON, the post and courtier of Ouser ELIZABETH. In the case of these two renowned aliens the honorable Corporation of Cork be stowed the distinction out of consideration for public services and literary culture; but in the case of Mr. Dillon, a native Irishman, it is manifestation of political sympathy that under the circumstances must be precious indeed.

While there is so much talk just nov about the Peruvian nitre diplomacy, perhaps Mr. J. G. BLAINE quietly congratulates bimself that before slipping out of office one of his last acts was to send his son Walter to the South Pacific, in company with Mr. TRESCOTT, also an envoy of his selection. If there is anything further worth his bearingto that region he will be able, doubtless, to sessonably hear it.

If the Russian Government project of im posing an export duty on grain is carried into effect, America's principal competitor in the European breadstuffs market will be put out of the way.

Congressman Julius Cusan Brenorous is preparing bireself for a speech on the Mormon question. Mr. Bunnowous's prominence as an erator in his party was obtained by speeches on the Southern question, but that ubject has become an unsafe one for a strong lunged, impetuous speaker since the Manon movement has been adopted as a party agency It is perfectly safe, however, to pitch into the Mormons,

People who had bobolinks in their garden for Christmas are now having skating rinks there; and some who were then bragging of their violets can now talk of the size of their snowdrops.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's ridicule of the Irish landlords' demand for compensation touches a tender point. They think that the difference between what the Land Court finds a fair rent and what they have been exacting should be made up to them. Mr. CHAMBERLAN thinks that if there is to be any compensation should be to the tenants for the years in which they paid more than fair rent. Perhaps when the landlords think over the matter they will conclude to refrain from an agitation that may disturb them in the possession of what they squeezed from their tenants before the law interfered.

Newark's new Mayor, Mr. HENRY LANG, in his opening message to the Council, had rather a disagreeable year to review, taking together the stealing of \$52,000 of the city's money in the Mechanics' Bank, the stealing of \$125,000 by the City Auditor, and the stealing of an un known quantity by the Comptreller's chief derk. Nevertheless, he managed to extract this comfort out of it:

"When I consider the violent shock felt by the com-mutity upon receiving these assumpting severations in much to believe kind within its ned dest in our milet, not still sits enthroped in the hearts of the great unionly in our people."

That is certainly consoling, as far as it goes.

Those who are accustomed to put dyna mite to dry on cook stoves or to hang the cart ridges across alever ipes may notice that the dyn amite which exploded on Beaver River, Penn sylvania, was in an old keg, said to be eight fe distant from the fire. It blew up and mangled the entire gang of workmen who sat at dinner. It is evident that many disasters are to come before the degree of caution necessary in usin this explosive is ascertained and observed.

The year's statistics of immigration a lastle Garden are made up, and show the enermous number of 455,681 arrivals, of which 439,276 were steerage passengers, the remain for being cabin passongers, except 183 brough by coast vessels. This total of 455,081 is 128,316 more than last year's, which was then the largest on record. It is more than five times as great as the immigration of 1875; nearly seven times that of 1875; more than eight times that of 1877; more than six times that of 1873. It is astonishing to observe that four years ago the twelvemouth's arrivals were only 54,536 at Castie Garden, while now there are 455,681. The total of last year exceeded by 172,974 the combined immigrations of the four years from 1875 to 1878, inclusive. When the arrivals at Boston, Bultimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans and other ports have been added the total will probably be nearly 700,000. This is one of the great and memorable facts of 1881 -the unprecedental march of humanity from the Old World to the New. Yet there is reason explained. Last summer, after Mr. Duplier | for believing that the year 1882 will surpass in was appointed Commissioner, one hundred and | this respect even its predecessor. By the last week of December fourteen thousand tickets of the office, and some of them among the best | had already been taken for transportation in experts, were turned out in a single batch, for | vessels to leave Bremen for America in the spring, and almost an equal number from san friends of Mr. Kinnwoop, Secretary of the Hamburg. Germany sent to Castle Garden Interior, and of Mr. Dudley. To the whole of the United States she sent more business, and they were distributed in squads | than a quarter of a million. Yet the rush is of five and six, to receive instruction from those I this year to be greater than ever.

A PANEGYRIC ON ROSCOE CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- Roscoe Conkling's return to public life, as a conspicuous character in connection with Arthur's Administration, has for some time been regarded as an event certain in the near future. Various contingencies some one of which would be the occasion for it. have at times been discussed. In the public mind, from the moment of Garffeld's death, he has been associated with Arthur as in some sort necessary to the success of his Administration. It was almost a foregone conclusion that he would in some way be a leader once more; would help to achieve as well as share the glories in store for the new Administration.

As yet this expectation has in no respect been realized; and scemingly there is no certain prospect at the present moment concerning Mr. lonkling. In a certain sense he has dropped out of sight. For the first time in many years his voice to not heard nor is his hand seen in the direction of the nation's affairs. His state of health, it is understood, forblds much activity, and it is known that a fixed distaclination for other pursuits than those of his profession has | spokesman for the Brooklyn Ring in the Legismuch to do in explaining his silence and almost total withdrawal from public observation. Only a short time ago it seemed to be understood that the way for his return to Washington as a member of Arthur's Cabinet had been prepared. While there existed no positive warrant for such a belief, it was readily accepted, as much as anything else, perhaps, on account of what all parties and every section regard as the fliness of things. The hope, at least, that it might provetrue was widespread, and in this a deserved and sincere tribute was paid to Mr. Conk ling's eminent services in the past. This feeling still exists, notwithstanding the probability that it may not be immediately gratified.

chooser of his own times and methods. Not always have these latter been what the public expected. No doubt the results have not always been precisely what he himself designed. It may be safely assumed that, however this may be, such a man as Conkling is not likely on tha account to abandon any fixed purpose. Therefore it would not do to suppose that he has retired from public affairs or is not without an object in his present quiet life. He has barely reached the maturity of his vizor. There is no private citizen at the present moment before whom the way is broader or more open than before him. He may not think that a connection with the Arthur Administration is in any manner essential to the attainment of any object he cherishes. His poculiar nature may disdain advancement by any means whatever that do not inhere with himself. No one will be inclined to dispute that this would be characteristic of Mr. Conkling. He is not wanting in the quality of self-reliance. While knowing the value of friends, and always true as the needle to the pole to obligations which their services impose, he is the last man in the world to ask at their hands anything of which he did not feel he is the chief architect. He is as little ikely to climb to position or seek power by the aid of fortuitous circumstance as any man on the present stage of action. Herein, also, may e an explanation of what otherwise might at first sight appear strange, and be attributed to causes which, as a matter of fact, are totally noperative. It might better be believed that he as resisted, and even at the present moment resists, offers and importunities which other men would hasten to accept. This rather than the reverse is the more reasonable conclusion He is about the last man to wait on mere opportunity. What to some may appear an enforced ondition, may with him be a chosen method. If R see Conkling ever returns to public life, it will not be by the back door nor on the shoulders of mere chance. It will be by the broad, open way, and the door through which he passes to public station will swing freely. Thoman who has declined the highest judicial post at home and the most valued diplomatic post abroad that the Government has to offer, certainly mows how to win for his opportunity.

When Judge Folger became Secretary of the Treasury it was supposed quite generally that it would be only for a brief term, and that he would pass to the Supreme bench, to be sue cooled by Roscoo Coukling. So far as Mr. Folger is concerned this expectation may yet be remized, but as to Mr. Conkiling the prospect is therwise. In the gradual unfolding of events seems more probable that for the present, at east, he will east his fortunes with his own people, and trust to that great State to record the verdict which he so heroteally invited when on resigned from the United States Senate. Probably no one who knows Mr. Conkling ever supposed that he would accept the purchased vote at Albany as the ultimate judgment in recard to that act. The result of last fall's elecon effords some indication of what it will finally be. There are reasons for believing that t rather will be all that he or his friends will wish to have it, than that bribery and treason will continue to prevail. The signs are that ompunction for a great wrong done to him will operate with a broad public sentiment, and roper appreciation of loss sustained and of that is due to eminent services and an absoutely incorruptible character, to do him justice. The Squate is Mr. Conkling's proper place in he Government. It is believed that he covers no greater distinction. It is certain that he might have had, and might still have, a place in Arthur's Administration. The only time he has been in Washington since Arthur came in was to persuade the President to agree to his fixed purpose to decline any offer or request to come into the new Cabinet. So contrary was this to general expectation that it was scarcely believed. He deliberately laid down the honors of a Senator. He refused to accept those of a Cabinet Minister, and under circumstances, too, that seemed to hold out extraordinary inducements. To most of mon they would have been more than sufficient. A man covetous of patronage and spotis, and disposed to seek power either to reward friends or punish enemies, would have grasped at the opportunity. If he omes again to public station, it will be by other means and for better reasons than these. It is the popular impression that the instru-

nentalities usodat Albany whereby Mr. Conkng's return to the Senate was postponed, were wielded by Mr. Binine. Mr. Binine, too, is now a private citizen. Whose position and fame Leore the American possile and world are most b be coveted, Mr. Conking's or Mr. Badne's ? It the career of both were to end now, whose place in history would be most worthy of envy? What onkling declined, after many offers, Blaine clutched at. To the former the honor and power of a Cabbet piece were not attractive: by the latter they were greadily necepted and unwillingly surrendered. When Blaine fatled at Chicago he returned to his own State o see it also turn against him. bocome a question, however, whether in the pursuit of resentments, which, to the day of its elimination to private life to sleepleasly folowed, he did not, in the spirit of retailation, conspireto produce that very result. Whether it was so or not, or whether the defeat of his party in Maine in September, 1880, was merely a more emphatic popular condemnation of him. the fact was equally significant. It would have proved the forerunner of his party's overthrow in the nation but for the efforts of a few men, among whom Conkling stood foremost, and against whom Plaine, as the possessor of power thus obtained, afterward turned with the interness of persecution and the antinosity of insatiable hatred. The attitude of the two men now invites attention. A few short years will determine which is more valuable in public character-the virtues of the true statesman, or the vices of the acceptations.

artful demagogue.

## Galag to Sea.

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Go to the United States Shipping Commissioner's office at 197 Cherry street, this city. If you want to know what a sailor's life is like, read Mr. E. H. Dana's book," Two Years Before the Mast."

JACOBS AND THE BROOKLYN RING.

Utica, Jan. 4 .- A great many Democrats in the country, who wanted to embrace the present opportunity to get rid of Kelly and other Bing masters, are surprised and indignant at the nomination of John C. Jacobs by the regular D morrats for President pro tem, of the Sonate. "Is this a specimen of the improvement we are to have under the new order of things?" is the frequent exclamation.

Since his advent in public life Jacobs has been the supple and ready instrument of the tofamous Brooklyn Ring of which M-Laughila is the Head Centre. The Brooklyn Ring is worse than the old Tweed Ring, for the reason that it survived it, and still lives. For several years it continued to carry on its corrupt practices, under the shadow of its more notorious rival across the river, and latterly it has managed to do its plundering while public attention was diverted by the quarrels that raged around Tammany Hall.

A ready parliamentarian and debater, Jacobs has been a leading manipulator and principal lature and at State Conventions for the last dozen years. His subserviency to McLaughlin throughout this period has been as complete as the subserviency to Tweed of the humblest tool of the old Tammany Boss.

And now the Anti-Tammany Democracy. ometimes called the reformed Democracy, alias the regular Democracy, bring out John C. Jacobs as their model man in the State Sonato. Recein politics until recently, when he came out in a and while the Tammany Sonators are playing vigorous deminication of the Land League. He is a anti-monopoly outside the chamber, Jacobs is unanimously nominated for President protom.!

NOT ON ACCOUNT OF HIS COLOR.

Refused Hote Orders Salety Because he was Unlike most men. Mr. Conkling has been the Trained as a Ritualist.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4 .- The refusal of the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese to recommend H. C. Bishop, colored, for holy orders, has occasioned an amount of feeling in church circles that alarms many of the members, who fear that an open rupture will ensue between the High and Low Church factions. To-day all doubt of the cause of Bishop's being turned down was removed when a nember of the Standing Committee said that the committee's action was in accord with their recent determination but to recommend for hely orders any candidate endorsed by the clercy of Mi, Calvary Church. The Standing Committee will soon decide upon instituting proceeding before the celesiastical court looking to the removal of the Mt. Calvary clercy on charges of heresy and holding doctrines contrary to the rules of the Church.

Referring to Mr. Bishop's case, the member of the committee said: We refused to recommend Mr. Bishop simply because he was trained and virtually educated by the clergy of Mount Calvary, and for no other reason. His education so lar as intelligence is concerned, is all that could be desired, and ao is his character. It is folly to say that we rejected him on account of his color. We have some of them, and want more, in the diocese. How could we recommend him for holy orders when we would, in pursuance of the policy determined upon by this committee, he compelled to prosecute him, after his accession to the priesthood, for teaching the very doctrines which we knew he held before his ordination. Our committee feel that, however destrable may be the doctrines taught at Mt. Calvary Church, from a Romanish point of view, they are utlerly at variance with the rules of the Protestant Episconal Church. The clergy of Mt. Calvary offer the sacrament as an atonement, and believe in the real Presence of the Protestant Episconal Church. The clergy of Mt. Calvary offer the sacrament as an atonement, and believe in the real Presence of the Episcopal Church know that none of these are recognized. We cannot reach these clergy just now, owing to the composition of our occlesiastical court, but this will soon be hanged and them we will esertinely bring charges against them. H an amount of feeling in church circles that alarms many of the members, who fear that ar open rupture will ensue between the High and in this direction was the appointment of Rev. Dr. Randoiph, one of the late his hop's are a vacancy in the Standing Committee was nicely by the election of Dr. Randolph, and this is also samiliant as seewing that the commit-tee are on the eye of an important movement

#### against the littuniists. Secor Robeson and Speaker Kelfer.

From the Contine Journal. Washington, Jan. 1 .- There are severa officers of the many on duty in the department here we are not about this time very uncomfortable. The office who are in this frame of mind are these who assisted unearthous. Roberson's rescalition and whose testing and all in the mayal precising along some years apoper th brant of thirt more the foreigneds of the Holean Him. It's natural that these officers should be disturbed; and in view of the inducioes of his strong hand in the appointment of the House committees. They have hear that Robeson is fully determined to pay low kild soor and that in consequence they may at an early date resigned to others by no means so plearant. Rebeson i and that he was going to govern, and all who did him mens in uncarthing his villating neight as well stand from under. The first step in this direction was the tally and without sample, or rather he got Keiser to do it

## 'The German Katser's Illness.

From the Localism S. Nothing is going forward in Germany, the facts as to be Timperor's health are carefully on the thoras are whitepers of a Newstern and the only thing of tain is that four conferences of an hour and an habit take place between the Grawn Prices a uncedler, while on his cite, finds on morran tellic Parliament awaity that the Crown Prince can chan othing in the policy of the empire, and that "For I am not in your service, but that of your monarch.

#### Three Rundred (billy Young Women, To THE POTTOR OF THE SUN-Size There is

TO THE LIPITOR OF THE SUN-SIZE There is a first in an inrecurring the above and problem as a price in an inrecurring the above and the sun there is restricted in the
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To THE LASTON OF THE SUN-SET THE Elevate I Belleval Community describes and any operation of the Sun distribution of the Sun Last with the sun as the sun and the sun it was a sun and the sun it was a sun as the sun as th

## Tired of Life at Fighty-nine.

From the Botton Golde, Brockland, Mer. Jan. 3.—About 5 o'clock Mon a discourse Mr. John Parkers a welling a great see to it is now Mondain Payers a selection to the it is now, whose two your active from a for that is an entire of ing our who we are in mostler to the Mayershap when but here is a second

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High is his act and price; he wears his miltar-Like Byrook Childe: In Lose and letters he's a clever scholar, Yet I'm ofrast I can't afford a dollar For Oatar Wilde.

### EUNBEAMS.

-Mr. R. Pigott says, in the Erremar's that the Land League has effered him \$2, 00 to ablish in his paper a false account of its fands. Leopold von Ranke, the historian, celecated his "Ten birth" by a few days since. He is still in all vizor, and the third and tourth volumes of his "Uni-

versal Batory" have just been published. -The medical faculty in England were iscus the question whether or not to attend a re-

yet learned the mouther of the language, quietly re-morard, " As for me, I shad go to my might dress." -- Among the retail dealers in copper utansils in Chicago were six who were willing for the sake of multiplying their profits to buy goods which they knew had been stolen from the manufacturer. The

third supplied them with the 0.0 warth for about \$5.000. -- The question whether Noah Webster ever taught a singing school in Faltanore has been, after a thorough and somewhat excited discussion in that city, decided in the affirmative. He became presed or money white on a journey to Washington, and stopped ong enough to fill his purse in that manner.

-The sale which had been arranged, so for as amount was concerned, of the Duke of Westmin-ster's beauti of scat of Cheveden, overlooking the Thames, to Mr. Levi Lawson of the London Telegraph for ever a quarter of a million sterling, has been cancelled. The Dake has remised to part with the place, and the reason given is that he objects to the tenent, slibough offered more than the commercial value of his property.

-Letters have been received in Ireland announcing the bestowal of the late Cardinal Cullen's hat on Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armogh and Pri mate of all Ireland. The new Cardinal has never inter prejate of magnificent presence, and a singularly sweet and saintly expression of countensace, which is a jusindex of his character.

-Henry Bennoy was engaged to marry Viola Van Heuton at Deleware, Ohio. He got intext-cated at a Fencth of July colobration to which he had taken her, and the refused to let him escort her home He never returned to her, and room married another girl. Viola now suce him for damages, and the courts will be called on to decide whether her aution on the ocegsion of his drun, enters amounted in law to releasing him from his marriage coragement.

-In the Franco-German war the Germans lost over 40,000 men by disease or the casualities of battle. It is to be remembered that every one of these was a picked man, in the full vigar of life, when he ought to have been adding to the wealth of the country and raining up a family to strengthen the State. Besides the official cost of the war, the voluntary contributions amounted to \$12,000,000 in money or kind. This was the price of a succossful war, waged by the most economical of nations

-The British Government has granted commission to the German Union Telegraph Company to see Valentia as a connecting point for the submarine cable which it is about to lay from Emden to unite Ger many directly with the Anglo-American system of wires from Eugland. Most of the shares of this company are held in England, and an English firm of triegraphists have contracted to by the cable from Emilen to Valentin, which it is expected will soon be ready for the trans

-A cierk employed by Robert Law, in Chicago, stole money with which to gamble in the fare roun of the Hankins brothers. Mr. Law took out war-rants for the arrest of the Hankinses under an Hinois law which not only makes such warrants procurable, but compels the police to serve them. The Hankinses are wealthy gambiers: yet Mr. Law was surprised when, on going to their place with the officers, he found that they had been duly warned by samebody connected with the Police Department.

-Some of the native inhabitants of the Fiji group are already tired of British rule. The leading grators propose presenting a petition to the Queen; but he united intelligence of the faction is unequal to the task of drawing up the document, and, as none of the Eunovel plan of obtaining the signatures first, and trusting to draft the petition at some future time. Meanwhile, the B titli Resident is very uncontortably situated. He is in fact, "Boycotted," the natives refusing to do any

duties of his household himself. -They say that Gambetta Intends going to England very shortly. His admiration of some objects in the vicinity of Hawerden or thereabouts is already pretty well known, and the scene between him and the Due de Brogie recently brought out the feelings more strongly. The French papers, with their customary endency to word painting, give rictures que accounts of the episode, the Due complaining that France had not the courage in Tunis to exhibit the noble forbearance Eng land had shown in the Transvant, and Claimbetta retorting that of all things the example of England was what

France tollowed, and was anxious to fellow. -Between twenty and thirty thousand people die from shake bite every year in India. Hence it is that several physiologists and chemists are at work to discover an antidote to this virus, which in its annual effects on human frieds comparable only to a war. Dr. Vincent Richards, who has been experimenting on the officer of permanganate of potash as an antitote for cobra pota mine, writes to the Totals Market Green Class he has equalized some very remarkable results. When ormangunate or potash was mixed with colira potent through a fatal dose of cobra poison was used and the nixtare injected into the vein. He adds, however, that before any decimite common can be farmed many experiments will have to be performed, not only with cobra-bit also with wiper poison.

-The total average effective strength of the British regular army during the year 1880 was 180,000, composed as follows: Cavalry, 51,150, armilery, 17,040, carneers, 5,557; other arms, 132,270. By raids, the average strength was follows, 7,817; non-complisstoned officers, transpoters, Ac., and rank and file, 181 lda. Th. distribution of the army was: In Euriand and Wales, 67 287. Scotlant, 4000; Ireland, 2018st; niroud 67, 48. Respective the reserve and auxiliary railed: Arm, reserve, class I. Jan. 1,1881), 29,120, class 2,10835 unline the or magnetices, 180381, yearnary dure of inspections, 115cs, volunteers (Nav. 1, 1886, 200,587; total, 188,427. The unline reserve, included with the milita, bumbered 25,000. The total establish-ment of the reserve forces was \$44,175, so that there

were wanting to complete, 55,744. -Albert Bloom slew his brother Auguste at Aurora, Induly striking him a highful blow on the head with a heavy loon. will, the general desire of the Advise a people is that Athert may get clear of number ment. The two were partners in business. Athert was ledustrious, self-respective, and popular. Agencie, though the ather by three years, was shalles, druger, and distillable, during fittle for the band business, and are startly drawing more than half the profits. All re's forbestance was a marvel, for policy ever heard him utter a word scaling his worthless brother or size time treat him nutshields. But one day Auroste, white drains, ang ily there's Albert's wife, choked ber, and threw larg Town. Take was the provocation that not need Albert to fury, and he made the deadly analously. Instructional towns and allow he falledly upon sector what he had Albert he falledly called himself a manderer, caressed Auguste, and the

treated him to use -Mine. Patti is making a stir, aside from ber summer onder Western and Threather media which she dock is to agree, her Location, such very tast

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